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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S E C R E T

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT

1. Garrisoned Military Reserve
2. Return of Soviet Officers to Pre-October 1956 Positions
3. General Economic and Political Situation

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

2.

a  
specially trained group which would be called into action in the event of any internal disturbances was being organized in every voivodship. The group was to be composed of ex-security personnel, security personnel, and reliable Communist youth, and was to be known as a sort of Garrisoned Military Reserve (Skoszarowana Rezerwa Milicji). Although this organization has not been publicized, it is, fairly common knowledge.

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3.

many of the Soviets who had left Poland after October 1956 were now returning to their former positions. the case of Colonel Grajworonski, formerly director of the Military Department (Zespolu Wojskowego) of the State Economic Planning Commission (PKPG), who had left Poland in November 1956 and who returned recently and has returned to his old position in what is now called the Planning Commission. A Soviet commanding officer in a naval air force unit, who had left Poland in late 1956, has also returned to his former unit.

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S E C R E T

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC							
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I.

[REDACTED]

II. Civilian

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1. [REDACTED] no drive to recruit women, children or older men for factory work. However [REDACTED] a specially trained group which would be called into action in the event of any internal disturbances, was being organized for every voivodship. The group was to be comprised of ex-security personnel, security personnel, and reliable Communist youth. It was to be known as a sort of "Barracked Military Reserve" (Skoszarowana Rezerwa Milioji) [REDACTED] nothing was official or had been published concerning this group, although it was fairly common knowledge [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] registration of skilled civilians with N.O.T. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) was continuing. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

2. [REDACTED] no increase in arrests; no new restrictions in travel; and no increase in document checks or curfews.

3. [REDACTED] the market was back to its pre-October 1956 normal with queues for moderately priced standard items. However, the latest policy was to introduce a different type or make of item on the market, as for example sausage or shoes, and then to increase the market price beyond the actual value of the goods. No rationing was in effect. The only wage change was a recent increase in miner's pay [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

4. [REDACTED] no major construction projects which had been halted recently before their completion. However, since all the Ministries have had their investment funds reduced, this could hold up their particular construction projects. [REDACTED] halts in construction were not indicative of war preparations but were merely because of this lack of funds. [REDACTED] no new defense constructions which had been started recently. 50X1-HUM

5.

[REDACTED]

6.

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[REDACTED] typhus shots were being given annually although not under governmental pressure as before. [REDACTED] injections of "B.C.G." against tuberculosis were also being given to children.

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7.

8.

10.

the recent reduction in security forces as well as continued measures to reduce the bureaucratic governmental administration have both contributed seriously to the general unemployment situation in Poland. While some courses of training have been offered, especially to security personnel, there is still a heavy demand for jobs. In order to retain their positions, many people are willing to join any political group fighting to control the party and government.

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Gomulka's concessions toward the Soviet-supported Natolin group, i.e., in permitting them to take key positions in the government, are either a deliberate attempt on Gomulka's part to consolidate his authority and control, or they reflect his inability to resist the demands of the Natolin group. In either case Gomulka's prestige has generally fallen both with the people, and with the liberals and intellectuals who wanted to break away from Stalinism.

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To alleviate the continuing bad economic situation in Poland, the Gomulka Government has permitted a certain amount of private trade, handicrafts and private cooperative organization.

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The promised concessions to farmers, in the form of lowered production quotas, progressive reduction of taxes, and agricultural loans and mechanical aids, have not been forthcoming; consequently, agriculture has been placed in a worse position than it was before the liquidation of many of the "production cooperatives".

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Anti-semitism is still an important issue, and each political group has been exploiting it for their own ends. the Natolin group has been particularly guilty in this respect because it has tried to arouse popular emotions by blaming all the past ills of the regime on the numerous Jews who held key positions; at the same time, it has tried to appeal to the Stalinist die-hards by blaming "the liberal revolution" of October on the intellectuals, among whom there are many Jewish elements.

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11.

a frequent subject of conversation in Warsaw was the fact that many of the Soviets who had left Poland after October 1956 were now returning to their old positions.

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Colonel Grajworonski (fnu) who had been director of the Military Department (Zespolu Wojskowego) of the State Economic Planning Commission (PKPG) and who had left Poland in November 1956; he recently returned to Poland as a "repatriate".

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the colonel actually has returned to his old position in what is now called the Planning Commission. the latter's Soviet commanding officer in a naval-air force unit, who had departed in late 1956, recently returned to the unit.

12.

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15. Concerning recent trends in propaganda indoctrination in Poland, there had been no increase, but rather a decrease in propaganda.

III.

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